The People's Press.

Vol. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 29, 1867. No. 15.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy,	1 year	$2 00
"	6 months, . . .	1 00
"	3 months, . . .	75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	50

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The year 1781 was a dark and gloomy one for our forefathers, who were then struggling for liberty. In South Carolina affairs were in a critical situation. General Greene made an unsuccessful attack on the British post of Ninety-Six, and withdrew his men beyond the Tiger and Broad Rivers. Lord Rawdon followed him, but could not draw the patriot General into an engagement.

At that period there stood in South Carolina a plain and unassuming house; it was a one-story building, neatly whitewashed, and surrounded by a fence. The garden contained many choice flowers, and the beautiful honeysuckle shaded the doors and windows. It was the home of Mrs. Heath, who lived with her two daughters, while her son George was in Washington's army, fighting for freedom.

Kate, the eldest of the daughters, was a beautiful girl of sixteen summers; her auburn hair hung in graceful curls down to her shoulders, and her face beamed with kindness, while her eyes shone like the stars that light up the azure vault of heaven.

One evening as Kate was standing at the cottage door, she beheld two mounted officers approaching. They were richly dressed, and one of them, she recognized as Lord Rawdon, the commander of the British forces in that section of the country. They rode up to her, and Rawdon leaned over in his saddle and said, in a kind voice:

"Well, Miss, can you let me have the use of a room for a few minutes?"

"Yes, sir, our house is open to you."

"Come, Colonel, let us hurry up business," said Rawdon, dismounting, while the Colonel did the same, the latter leading the horses to the stable.

Lord Rawdon advanced to where Kate was standing, and said:

"Whose house is this, Miss?"

"Mrs. Heath's, Sir."

"Ha! her son is in the rebel army, under Washington, is he not?"

Kate trembled at the insult, and she looked at the Briton with a searching glance.

"My brother is no rebel, Lord Rawdon; he is fighting for his country,"

"I am sorry for that; he is a brave boy and would, no doubt, make a good British soldier," returned Rawdon.

"Lord Rawdon, you insult me, sir. I would sooner see George die a felon's death than see him in the King's army, was the heroic answer.

"I see you are a rebel, too Miss Heath, but here comes the Colonel," said Rawdon, as he saw that worthy coming from the stable.

They entered the house and went into a small room to hold a consultation. Kate thought they might have something important to say, she concluded to play the part of eavesdropper. She told her mother of her intention, who approved of it, and Kate placed herself in a position to overhear the Briton's plans.

It was a dangerous undertaking, and she knew that if she was caught in the act of listening she would be treated as a spy, and, perhaps, executed, for Lord Rawdon knew no mercy. She cautiously approached the door, and looked through a crevice. Rawdon and his Colonel were seated before a small table on which lay maps.—They were examining them closely, while Rawdon was explaining them to the Colonel.

"Here is Green's camp," said he, "and here is ours. We must make a bold stroke and if it be successful, Green will be destroyed."

"I don't see why it should not succeed, do you, my Lord?"

"No, if our troops fight as well as heretofore we shall succeed," said Rawdon, his face assuming a triumphant expression.

"I shall feel happy when the cursed rebels are driven away from Carolina, and then their rule will be over," said Col. Roberts.

"We must crush Green, Colonel; I do not want to go back to England and let it be said, that I was out-generaled by a rebel. No, never!" exclaimed Rawdon, rising to his feet.

"Then we make the attack at daybreak, do we not?" asked the Colonel.

"We do; have your regiment ready and make your men fight like demons."

"Let us go now. But hold, what is the countersign for the pickets to night, my Lord?"

"England," answered Lord Rawdon, lowering his voice.

Kate listened to the Briton's plan with a wildly throbbing heart, and she resolved to save the patriot army. When she heard the countersign she left the door and busied herself in her household duties, and soon the two officers emerged from the room.

"We must go, Miss Heath, but first let me thank you for your kindness," said Rawdon.

"Your thanks are received," answered Kate.

The horses were saddled, and the officers were soon on their way. Kate watched them till they were out of sight, and then she prepared for the perilous journey. She threw a shawl over her head and went to the stable. Her fleetfooted horse neighed as she entered, and she patted him on the head and said:

"Well, noble Selim, you must carry me safely through the night, for if you do not, Green will be destroyed."

The animal seemed to understand her, for he gave a low whinny.

Our heroine saddled Selim, led him from the stable, and was soon riding towards Green's camp, which was eight miles distant. She rode swiftly, for she wanted to reach her destination in time to let the patriot general form his men to meet the assault. The British pickets were four miles distant, and she would be compelled to pass through their lines, but as she was now in the possession of the countersign, she did not fear the result.

Soon Kate saw the picket's bayonet gleam in the moonlight, and heard him cry out—

"Who goes there?"

"A friend with the countersign."

She approached the picket and whispered:

"England."

"All right; pass on. But stop!" cried the picket, as he caught a glimpse of her face.

Kate stopped her horse, and laid her hand on a pistol. The picket approached and said:

"Is that you, Miss Heath?"

"It is Guy," returned Kate, for she recognized the soldier to be Guy Jackson, who had often visited their house.

"Where are you going to-night, Miss Kate"—he asked.

"To see Mrs. Blake, she is very sick."

"Just like you, Miss Kate—always visiting the sick; you are a ministering angel," said the haughty Briton.

"Thank you for the compliment, Guy, but I must be going, Good night." And was again on her journey, while the picket returned to his post.

She had to pass four miles yet, ere she would be safe, so she urged on her steed. Before she had gone a hundred yards from Guy Jackson, a dozen mounted Britons rode furiously up to the picket, and their leader cried out:

"Did any person pass this post a short time since?"

"Yes, sir," was the picket's reply.

"Do you know who it was?"

"I do; it was Miss Heath,"

"Had she the countersign, sir?"

"She had,"

"I fear she is safe, forward men! if she escapes, Green is saved. A hundred golden guineas and a commission to the man who catches her," cried the leader of the band, as they dashed after the brave girl, leaving the picket in a state of bewilderment.

Kate soon heard the sound of her pursuers, and she pushed on faster. It was a race for life or death. The British horses were fresh, while hers was beginning to show signs of fatigue,

"Forward Selim, you must take me to Green's camp," said Kate to her horse.

But her enemies gained upon her, and one of them seemed bent on catching her, for he was some yards in advance of his comrades. Kate heard the ominous tramp of his horse and drew her pistol. Nearer he came until he was at her side, and then cried out;

"Halt, you cursed rebel!"

Those words were his last, for Kate fired and the bullet crashed through his brain. The others did not stop to look at their dead comrade, but pressed on. They neared her again, and another trooper received his death wound. The remainder halted, and a moment afterward Kate heard the American picket call out;

"Who goes there?"

"Kate Heath," cried our heroine, as she dashed through the line.

The soldier had raised his gun, but when he heard her name, it was lowered, and he answered;

"All right!"

The American camp was reached; Kate threw herself from the saddle, and placed her faithful horse in the charge of a soldier.

"Where is Green's tent?"

"To the right there where you see that light," replied the man, pointing to the place.

She entered the General's tent, and found him engaged in writing; he raised his eyes, then rose to his feet and said:

"You come here at a late hour, Miss Heath."

"I do, General; you are in danger."

"How is that?" exclaimed Green.

The brave girl told her story; and the patriot grasped her hand, while the tears trickled down his war-worn cheeks.

"Thank God! you have saved my army, Miss Heath, I never can repay you."

"I want no payment. The thought that I have done my duty, and the thanks of Nathahiel Green are worth more than gold and diamonds," was the heroic reply.

"Take my thanks, my brave girl, and may the Great Jehovah watch over and guide you through the changeful scenes of life," responded Green.

"And may he save my country too," added Kate.

"You need rest. Here sleep in my tent to-night, while I seek a resting place among my men," said the kindhearted Green.

"I do not wish to rob you of your couch General.',

"You will not. I will be engaged in forming my troops to meet the attack;" and Gen. Green left the tent.

Kate enjoyed a good rest that night, and in the morning Gen. Green came to her, and joyfully exclaimed:

"Good news! Lord Rawdon is in full retreat. We took a prisoner this morning who says you frustrated their plans and saved the army. God bless you for that good act! But I must leave you now, for I am going to follow Rawdon, and teach him that we can fight. When are you going home?"

"In a few minutes, General.

"Good-bye; and may you have a safe journey," responded Green, shaking her hand. Her horse was led forth, and she was soon on her way home, which was reached in safety.

Kate Heath lived to see the war closed and peace and plenty spread their wings over the land; and not long afterwards she was wedded to Walter Gordon, who had been a Colonel in the American army.

The Arlington Estate.

This historical place, situated upon Arlington Heights, and in full view of the city of Washington, is still an object of interest, and claims the attention of hundreds of visitors. To those who remember its appearance years since, with its splendid walks, beautiful trees and shrubbery, it presents a sad commentary upon the effects of the late civil war. The Washington *Chronicle* in describing the present appearance of the property, remarks:

Formerly the property of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of the "Father of his Country," it was left by him to his daughter and her children. Mary, the only daughter, was the wife of General Robert E. Lee, by whom the estate was occupied at the beginning of the late war. For nearly three-quarters of a century it was the abode of elegant hospitality, and its owners were distinguished by that ease and affability that spring from the knowledge or the possession of peace and plenty. The pleasure-goers of this city well remember the many happy hours passed at Arlington Spring, which was always a famous resort. The mansion, which is a large one, was built of Virginia freestone, and both the internal and external arrangements were all that one could wish for. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion the family of Gen. Lee hastily abandoned the mansion-house and removed to Richmond, Va., taking the most of its contents with them.

The articles left by the Lees were either carried off or destroyed, and many of the noble trees, and much of the shrubbery, &c., that lent such dignity to the approaches of the "Great House," as it was called, were cut down and converted into firewood or cabins, and the house itself somewhat damaged by its constant use as headquarters, offices, &c., during the war, it having been seized by our soldiers in the name of the government, who have since retained possession of it. Afterward a soldiers' cemetery was projected and carried out upon an extensive scale, and there now sleeps in quiet repose; "after life's fitful fever," many thousand soldiers of the Union, who fell in its defense or by disease contracted in the service.

Arlington is still held by the United States government, and has on it a freedmen's village, Sunday school for colored children, a national cemetery, three immense vaults filled with soldiers' bones from the battle fields of Virginia, and one or two churches, in one of which meets weekly the Arlington Republican Club. The government had at first only a possessory title to the place, but it now holds title from the United States tax commissioners, Messrs. Hawxhurt and Watson, by whom it was sold for non-payment of the direct war tax, on the 11th of June, 1864. The amount of tax was $93.07, with fifty per cent. interest. At the sale, advertised by the commissioners, the estate was bid in by order of the then President, Abraham Lincoln, for government use, for war, military, charitable, and educational purposes. The transfer of the title, which is recorded in the Alexandria County Court, was perfected March 7, 1867, by the acknowledgment of the commissioners, when the deed was admitted to record.

The amount understood to have been paid by the United States for the property was $26,000. As there was nobody to pay this amount to, it is presumed that the sum named was only transferred on the books at Washington, and charged to the account of Arlington. As was stated in the beginning of this notice, Arlington belongs, by the will of its former owner, to his daughter, during her life, and to her children at her death. The well-known White House, on James river, owned by old Mr. Custis, was willed in the same way, and is now (the house having been burned by McClellan during the war) being cultivated by one of Custis' grandchildren. Arlington was worth about $300,000, and hardly could have been purchased from any of the Lee family for any consideration.

Glowing Account of the Climate and Resources of Walrussia.

Edward M. McCook, connected with the United States Legation at Honolula, writes to Secretary Seward under date of August 22, giving some information in regard to Walrussia. He says:

From paragraphs in the few newspapers which reach here, I am led to believe that the climate and resources of the Russian Territory recently purchased by the United States, are greatly misunderstood by some of the press and people of the Atlantic States. Many of the seamen who frequent these islands have made voyages to the coast and islands of Russian America for years past, and I transmit to you such limited information concerning that country as I have derived from them, trusting that it may prove acceptable, and hoping possibly to add to the information you already possess. Captain Meek, an old New England shipmaster, and one of the most intelligent men in this community, says, that he traded with the natives of Russian America for more than 12 years. During that time he passed two winters in Sitka, and saw very little snow on the coast near the harbor during either winter. In one, the winter of 1828, none at all, although the mountains surrounding the settlement were covered. Rain fell through a great portion of each winter, and heavy fogs frequently prevailed. The winter temperature is not so low as at points on the Atlantic coast from 13 degrees to 14 degrees south of the same parallel; and although no thermometrical record was kept by him, he believed the climate during those winters to be warmer than the sea coast of Southern New York or Northern Virginia. In the vicinity of Sitka fine potatoes are raised, and all the other vegetables of the temperate zone. Barley is already cultivated, and a little wheat, and all the other cereals could, no doubt, be cultivated to advantage. Kodiac is one of the largest of the islands, and the best for all purposes. The soil is good, the country less mountainous, and the cod and other fisheries extensive. On some parts of most of these islands and coasts, stock can be grazed for about nine months in the year. During three or four months they would have to be housed and fed. Grass is abundaut in the localities fitted for stock, and apparently rich and nutritious. The summers of the western islands are cooler than those of Kodiac and Sitka, on account of winds from the north, which sometime s blow with much violence. The forests on the main land are large, the trees of luxuriant growth, and capable of furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of ship timber. The fact that the coast and island have many good harbors, makes this timber accessible, and consequently valuable in the future. The country abounds in coal of a quality not known. The captain has seen native copper, and there has always been a tradition among the traders that gold exists, although he has never seen any evidence of the fact. The natives are treacherous, warlike, and acquainted with the use of arms. For many years one of the principal articles of traffic with them has been small arms and ammunition, consequently they are nearly all armed with guns. The fact that they are constantly at war among themselves has heretofore made them less troublesome to their civilized neighbors. The voyage from Honolula to Sitka has been made in ten days, and in the same time from San Francisco, under sail. Judging from the imperfect descriptions these men have given me, the country, taken altogether, is anything but the unhabitable, desolate, frozen region many newspapers I have read represent it to be. On the contrary, it contains thousands of square miles of land as well adapted for cultivation and stock raising as many parts of the New England States. Its fisheries are rich and extensive, and require only development to make them a large and profitable source of revenue. It possesses that inexhaustible supply of ship timber which we will need to build up a navy and merchant marine on the Pacific when the United States, pursuing the policy you have so successfully inaugurated, will have become masters of the great commerce of China and the East. It will become the birthplace of a hardy and enterprising race of seamen, who will man our ships and make our commerce as supreme on the Pacific coast as it once was on the Atlantic, and it will become to the Pacific coast what New England was to the Atlantic before her race of adventurous and intrepid seamen had given place to generations of thrifty manufacturers.

Remarkable Contest in Aquatics.

A swimming entertainment was given at the New York Swimming Academy last evening. The first race, distance two lengths of the bath—150 feet—was won by R. Silverman; prize, gold medal. The second race for a silver medal, four lengths of the bath—300 feet—was won by John Fiske, Sr. Earnest Oppenmier gained the third prize, a cup—distance, 450 feet. The fourth race, for a silver pencil case, was won by John Perry. J. E. Richards took the silver medal for swimming the longest time under water. The closing feats were performed by Charles Weightman, a teacher, who has challenged any man in America to swim for $1,000. The following are some of his performances: Standing plunge of 40 feet; back push across the bath, 35 feet; swimming with one leg out of water; swimming with two legs out of water; swimming backward; Indian method of crossing rapid rivers; immitation of a steamboat; swimming like a duck; swimming like a fish; swimming like a porpoise; turning six sommersaults under the water; turning six backward sommersaults under water; walking in the water; swimming length of bath (75 feet) with hands and feet tied; fast floating backward and forward; standing on head under water; laying on the bottom of the bath motionless; floating in various attitudes; revolving on the surface of the water; floating with hands and holding feet; after which he ate and drank under water.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Destructive Prairie Fires in Kansas.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Tuesday, says that its exchanges from Western Missouri and Kansas have lately given many accounts of disasters from prairie fires, consequent on the recent drought. It finds the following additional report in the Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune*, of the 5th instant:

We learned yesterday the particulars of the destructive prairie fire that visited the western and southwestern portions of this country in the early part of the present week—the most destructive that has occurred the present season. It commenced on Saturday morning on the Santa Fe road in the adjoining county, and followed a northeastern course, sweeping everything before it. All the farms in its course suffered more or less in the way of fences, buildings, grain, &c., and on some the ruin was complete.

Mr. Thomas Lutcher, living in the corner of Marion township, was one of the principal sufferers. His farm was completely destroyed. Fences, stables, sheds, cribs, grain, orchard, and everything but the house was burned—even the strawberries and shrubbery in the yard were destroyed, and also fifty tons of hay. His loss is estimated at not less than $1,000. He has not a bushel of grain or stick of fencing left. Mr. Harry Harr, adjoining, lost all his grain and nearly all the fences on the farm. Mr. Joseph Harr, in the same vicinity, lost everything—fences, hay, grain and all on the farm. A number of others were heavy losers in grain and fencing.

The wind was blowing a hurricane, which, in connection with the extreme dryness of the ground and grass, rendered all attempts to check it futile. The flames would leap roads, streams, and even plowed fields, the same as if no obstruction existed. One farmer had carefully burned all the grass in the vicinity of his farm some weeks since, and he states the fire ran over it as rapidly and with as much fury as though it had not been burned. The majority of farmers had plowed and burned around previously, to protect them from fire, but the flames would leap far over and catch in stacks of grain hundreds of feet beyond. It is estimated that the loss in that vicinity is not less than twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. It is stated that the fire kept on its course, and on Wednesday and Thursday burnt out the entire crop of the country between Washington and Rock creeks, doing an immense amount of damage. In one vicinity six farmers lost everything.

Northern Settlers.

Within the last week we have published accounts of from twenty to thirty sales of farms made in various parts of the State to purchasers from the North. Several will be found mentioned in our column of "Virginia items" this morning. Of course many such sales occur without being reported by the press at all. We are induced to think that the tide of immigration has at last set in in earnest. Every new comer who has reason to be satisfied with his purchase, and with the manner in which he is received by the community, becomes a missionary in behalf of immigration. The more who come, the more there will be desirous to come. This fact conveys a hint that should not be lost up on our people. The land owners of Virginia can, with great advantage, in the aggregate, part with at least half their possessions. They have too much land and too little money. An exchange of one for the other is the remedy. The half retained may be made far more valuable to them than the whole now is. The writer of this has, within a month past, been in a locality in Pennsylvania, twelve miles out from Philadelphia, where farming lands were held at eight hundred dollars per acre. Think of that you broom-sedge gentry, with your two, three and four dollars per acre farms! The lands of Virginia are, and those that are not, may be easily made just as valuable as those of Pennsylvania. The climate is better. No farmer should desire to have more land than he can improve and cultivate up to the highest point. To do this let him get rid of his surplus acres and get money in their stead, the sinews of agriculture as well as of war.

It is not necessary to advert to the political advantages that will result to our State by the large accession of white citizens that we are about to obtain, unless we repel it by incivility towards those who come, or by keeping up the present unsettled condition by rejecting the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. If we treat the new settlers kindly, and if we secure restoration and tranquility, by going through the reconstruction process without delay or disturbance, we may at once begin to reap the benefits of an immense immigration, with all the capital, skill, enterprize and development that will accompany it. If we pursue an opposite policy, we must linger on indefinitely in poverty, weakness and stagnation.—*Rich Whig.*

SMALL FARMS.—In England there are many farmers who more than support themselves and large families on the product of six acres, besides paying heavy rents. Agriculturists in Germany, who are proprietors of five acres, support themselves on two, and lay up money on the product of the remainder.

Emigration to Virginia.

The Virginia papers publish accounts of purchases of land made in various parts of the State by Northern citizens, as well as by some from the extreme south, who are selecting homes in the Valley and Piedmont region of Virginia, prompted by a desire to avoid the political troubles and insecurity which they apprehended in the more Southern States. Thus, citizens of North and South are being drawn together in Virginia, and as this accession of numbers, capital, enterprise, and intelligence proceeds, we may expect the prosperity of that State to be greatly increased. Men of all sections will meet together, and as they come to know each other better, mutual prejudices will be effaced, and a generous rivalry spring up for the material prosperity of a State in which their common interests are embarked. There can be no doubt that, with a reasonable prospect of the re-adjustment of the Union in its old relations, there would be a progressive and increasing emigration to the Southern States from the North and from Europe. The immense and varied resources of the South will one day attract to it a vast population, and there will be an accession to the national wealth, by the application of this added capital and energy to Southern development, which few now even dream of.—*Ala. Sentinel.*

The Tornado in Indiana.

A tornado passed over Greencastle, Ind., on Friday evening last. It first struck Asbury University, tearing off a large portion of the roof, breaking all the windows in the west side of the building, and unmannerly breaking up a prayer-meeting then in progress. It next took the roof off of the second Methodist Church, as well as the residences of Messrs. Duckworth and Rodgers; then striking the Baptist Church a new and substantial brick building which it tore into fragments, scarcely leaving one brick upon the other. The top of a hack which contained a wedding party was torn off and the occupants tumbled out in the mud. A woodshed was lifted from its foundation and carried into the middle of the street. Several barns and small outhouses were demolished, and much other damage done. The track of the tornado was only about sixty feet in width, and while little or no damage was done on either side, trees were uprooted, fences scattered, and everything demolished that lay in its track.

Government Claims.

Preparations have been made to demand an investigation by Congress of the manner in which money, realized from the sale of cotton seized in the South, has been absorbed by the Treasury Department. Interested parties claim that the interest on the amounts thus held by order of Secretary McCulloch, the title to which is properly subject to adjudication before the courts, since the close of the war, would amount to nineteen millions of dollars, and they threaten to bring suits against him personally for the losses which they have sustained by what they are pleased to call his illegal assumption of authority. Under his ruling they are forced to resort to Congressional apprppriations to obtain their rights, and in making applications for that purpose, they hope to bring about an investigation of the whole matter. Similar complaints are made against the Quartermaster's Department, which is now uniformly refusing to adjust claims against it, and it is probable that it will be included in the investigations, if they are ordered.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Chamber of Commerce of New York have resolved to memorialize Congress for a repeal of the tax on cotton. The following is the resolution adopted:

WHEREAS, The value of cotton is less than half as much as twelve months ago, owing to causes of no temporary nature, therefore,

Resolved, That the present tax on cotton is unjust and oppressive, because no other important agricultural product is burdened in like manner, and especially so when it is considered that three-quarters of the crop has ordinarily to find a market abroad; that by driving agricultural industry to other pursuits than cotton in the soil and climate which are the best in the world for the production of cotton, so far as known, the continuance of the tax is a glaring waste of national resources; that while the tax discourages the production of cotton in our own country, it encourages it abroad, to the great detriment of our shipping interest and of the internal trade of the United States; that the tax is injurious to the freedmen and the laborers in the South, because it obstructs the cultivation of land and employment of labor; that the present value of cotton is so low in the interior of the South that the tax amounts nearly to 20 per cent. upon the gross value; therefore the tax ought to be abolished with the least possible delay.

SANTA ANNA.—The luckiest adventurer in the world is Santa Anna. He has again escaped being shot or hung—the fate of every other prominent Mexican for 20 years past. The world thought his career was ended when he returned to Mexico, on the execution of Maximilian. He was arrested, thrown in prison, and turned over to the tender mercies of a court martial, who simply exiled him, instead of hanging him as is their usual custom. The people of Mexico are exasperated at the leniency of the court, and have thrown its members in prison. Santa Anna left Vera Cruz for St. Thomas, on the 2d inst.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

☞ On account of Thanksgiving Day on Thursday, we issue the *Press* one day earlier this week.

CONGRESS.

The present Congress should exercise more than ordinary wisdom in its deliberations. It is important to the whole country that wise and impartial legislation should characterize, more than ever, its proceedings, now that it is apparent all the Southern States will acquiesce in the reconstruction measures.

The time for vehement party harangues is over, and the whole people, North and South, look with anxiety to the action of the representative men of the people. Calm, honest, determined action should characterize Congress, and no reckless party spirit, we are pleased to see from the tone of the leading Northern press, would be acceptable at this time. So far as we may judge, from the few days' Congressional proceedings we have received, there seems to be no disposition to favor more extreme measures, but rather to conciliate than to oppress to a greater extent.

It is simply ridiculous to call a man a coward, knave or traitor, because he cannot see matters and things as you see them, and therefore disagrees with you in politics, from honest, disinterested motives or convictions: and it is equally foolish to expect the American people to huzza, throw up their hats and favor any mad project which hot-headed demagogues and designing men wish to palm off upon the masses as necessary for the salvation of the country, no matter what party they may represent.

The general impression seems to prevail that the President will not be impeached; and that Southern property will not be confiscated, but that rather a more moderate spirit has the ascendency in Congress. Gen. Butler's repudiation scheme meets with but little favor, and there seems to be, upon the whole, a healthier, more patriotic and statesmanlike view of the situation prevalent.

Should Southern malcontents not materially interfere and retard the reconstruction movement, and thereby damage still more rather than better our condition, we have strong hopes that by next Spring or Summer, we will be again a United States of America, in the full acceptation of the term.

Burnt to Death.—A Fogle, Esq., Coroner of Forsyth county, informed us that he was called upon to examine the dead body of Elizabeth Sapp, on the 26th inst., at her residence near Chalk Level, and the verdict of the jury was, that she came to her death by external burns,

Mrs. Sapp was about 75 years of age. The presumption is that her death was caused by her clothes accidentally taking fire, as she was dead when discovered by a neighbor woman, badly burnt on the body, and two holes burnt in the floor where she was found lying, and still burning at the time.

The Election.

There remains no doubt that the State has gone for the Republicans and a Convention, by a large majority.

We copy from the *Standard* the returns, as far as received, which will be found in another column.

Result of the Election.—The Raleigh *Register* says:

"We rejoice that the Convention has been carried by a majority so nearly unanimous; and only regret that so many intelligent and respectable citizens were induced to oppose it. The effect has been, what we predicted it would be, to destroy their usefulness, and to cause the work of forming a new Constitution to fall into less competent hands. We are glad to believe that many intelligent and patriotic gentlemen have been elected; but the meagre returns which have come to hand show that a large number have been elected with no eminent qualifications as law-givers; and we shall be happy to find that many are not wholly unfitted by character and want of intelligence, for the high duties which they are called upon to perform."

Should a Constitution be formed embracing proscriptive or any other objectionable features, there is a reserved power among the public sufficient to vote it down.

Supreme Court.—The Winter Term will commence on the second Monday in January.

First Week—Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to applicants for license. Causes on the first circuit will be called.
Second Week—Fifth and Second Circuits.
Third Week—Fourth and Sixth "
Fourth Week—Seventh and Eighth "
Fifth Week—Third "

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of the United States is in session at Raleigh, this week, his Honor Judge Brooks presiding.

It is expected that the Court will be in session some two weeks, as there is much business to be disposed of.

Richnond, Nov. 23—P. M.

Mr. Davis' trial will commence on Monday, at 11 o'clock. At that hour, Mr. D. will place himself in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and, it is believed, will be bailed from day to day on his own recognizance.

Fifteen witnesses are summoned for the Government, including Hon. J. A. Seddon, late Confederate Secretary of War, and Gen. Jo. Johnsson. It is said that Mr. Davis will be tried on a new indictment, to be made by the Grand Jury here.

A large establishment for the manufacture of ladies' seamless skirts, made of felt has just been started in New York.

H. W. Fries wants Soap Grease.

Congressional.

On Thursday of last week Congress reassembled, and after a lengthy debate upon the question of whether the credentials of the members elect from Tennessee should be received, which was decided in their favor, adjourned until Monday. Upon that day the report of the impeachment committee was looked for.

Hon. D. W. Kelly has introduced a resolution in the lower House of Congress, favoring the repeal of the cotton tax.

The following is Kelly's resolution:

Resolved, That the welfare of the people, the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government, require the repeal of the tax imposed the pro by existing laws on cotton, and ductions of mechanical and manufacturing industry."

It is said that the wool interests will oppose the repeal of the tax.

The feeling regarding impeachment is feverish.

The Election Committee will not report on the Kentucky delegation until after the impeachment reports, when, unless the impeachers require their exclusion, the delegation, except Major Young, from Mc Kee's district, will doubtless be admitted.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Senate.—Several petitions including one from the District negroes complaining of discharge on account of voting and praying relief, were received.

The Secretary is ordered to communicate the documents and reports bearing on the repeal of the cotton tax.

Sumner introduced a bill striking white from the district laws and ordinances.

Edmunds introduced a resolution that U. S. debts unless expressly otherwise stated is payable in coin.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—The credentials of Butler from Tennessee were referred to the Election Committee. Pending the report, Butler was excluded. The same proposition concerning Stokes and Mullen was defeated. All of the Tennessee delegation except Butler were sworn in.

Robinson of New York introduced a resolution impeaching Minister Adams for neglect of duty in failing to protect Americans charged with Fenianism in England.

Adjourned to Monday.

Blaine of Maine, renewed the resolution in the House on enquiry regarding the repeal the cotton tax. Adopted.

It is generally believed that the cotton tax will be repealed.

Hon. David A. Wiles, Commissioner of Revenue has prepared a report favoring the repeal of the Cotton tax.

Mr. Wilson announced in the House that the Judiciary Committee will be ready on Monday with their report on impeachment.

The decision referring the whole Tennessee delegation to the Election Committee which was sprung by the Democrats elicited angry debate. A vote excluding Butler, on which the roll was called, resulted in ayes 117. Nays 38.

The Democrats voted nay. No caucuses to-night.

Washington, Nov. 25—P. M.

The majority of the Impeachment Committee, in their report recommending impeachment, lay great stress upon alleged usurpation by the President of the pardoning and the veto power. Also the authority to make removals and appointments, and particularly refers to what is termed a flagrant violation of the Constitutional powers of the Executive, by organizing governments in the Southern States at the end of the war, without asking the advice of Congress, as they assert, for personal purposes. The President's opinions, in their estimation, are causing great depletion in the Treasury. The tenor of the Executive offences, throughout the entire report, consists in alleged usurpations of the powers above mentioned,

The majority assert also that by various official and other public declarations, the President has sought to obstruct the laws of Congress for the pacification of the States, with particular reference to the Constitutional amendment approved by Congress.

This report is very lengthy and signed by Boutwell, Williams, Churchill, Thomas and Lawrence.

The report presented by Wilson and Woodbridge dissented from the views of the majority, asserting that there was no evidence presented which demanded impeachment; but they condemned his political views and were willing to censure.

The report by Marshall and Eldridge strongly defends the President from abuse by his political enemies, and assert that his only fault consists in not holding to the political views of the party which elected him, in subjugating the people of the South.

The report is extremely caustic, and abuses harshly some of the witnesses who testified before the Committee. Baker is accused of perjury. They conclude: "The President will be held in respect by his countrymen, when his calumniators are pilloried in the undying scorn and indignation of the American people."

The reports were all laid on the table, and made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

A bill to suspend civil officers during impeachment was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion subsequently of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, to reconsider the vote of reference, and to table the vote to reconsider, which fastens the bill on the Judiciary Committee and removes it from arbitrary control of the House, was regarded as a sort of test, on this question. This motion prevailed with but little opposition, indicating the weakness of the scheme to suspend before conviction.

Under a suspension of the rules a resolution was adopted declaring that in the present condition of the finances the further purchase of territory is inexpedient, and the House holds itself under no obligation to vote money for such purposes.

In the manufacture of steel pens at Birmingham, 2,500 persons are employed.—The yearly product is over 725,000,000 pens, consuming about 5,000 tons of steel.

Acquittal of the Sheriff of Caswell County—Falsehood Refuted.

Some time since the radical press, North and South, wasted a great deal of virtuous indignation on the sufferings of one Wm. M. Johnson, a loyal North Carolinian, who it was alleged, had been cruelly persecuted through the machinery of the civil courts. Fortunately for the reputation of North Carolina and the South, though unfortunately for the accused, the case was brought before a military commission for investigation, and the following order issued from the headquarters of the military district yesterday will show the conclusion at which the officers composing the commission arrived:

H'DQ'RS, 2D Military District,
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 20, 1867.
[*Gen Orders No.* 124.]

1. Before a Military Commission convened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to paragraph II, Special Orders No. 198, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brevet Major General R. O. Tyler, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., is President, was arreigned and tried:

Jesse C. Griffith, Sheriff of Caswell County, North Carolina.

Charge—"Misdemeanor in office."

Specification—"In this, that the said Jesse C. Griffith, citizen of the county of Caswell, State of North Carolina, while sheriff of said county, and having under the laws of said State, the custody and control of the jail of said county, and of the prisoners therein incarcerated, did wantonly, unnecessarily, maliciously and cruelly confine one William M. Johnson, a citizen of the county of Rockingham, in the State of North Carolina aforesaid, who was committed to the custody of the said Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, by order of the Superior Court of said county of Caswell, under conviction of burglary, at the fall term of said court, in the year 1866, in an apartment other than that provided and designated by law, to wit: in an iron cage, nine feet square by six feet high; and the said Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, did wantonly, unnecessarily, maliciously and cruelly maltreat and cause to be maltreated the said Wm. M. Johnson, in the following manner, to wit: by binding and causing to be bound the said Johnson inside of the said cage, with an iron chain of about the length of six feet, and the said Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, did wantonly and unnecessarily fail to provide any means of properly warming the premises in which said Johnson was so confined, keeping said Johnson in said cage without fire or sufficient clothing, or other means of warmth in the winter time; alleging as a reason for such inhuman treatment as aforesaid, that said Johnson had deserted from the army of the so-called Confederate States, and had joined and served in the army of the United States. All this at Yanceyville in the county of Caswell, in said State of North Carolina, between the month of September, 1866, and abount the 6th day of May, 1867."

Plea—"Not Guilty."
Finding—"Not Guilty."
And the commission do therefore acquit him.

II. The proceedings and findiugs in the foregoing case are approved.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: O. M. Mitchell, Aide-de-Camp.

Messrs, Tolar, Powers and Watkins.—Gen. Canby has promulgated the findings in the case of these gentlemen, tried before the military commission in Raleigh, for the alleged killing of the negro ruffian who attempted to outrage a respectable young lady of Fayetteville. They were found guilty of the charge and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Canby mitigated the sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor in Fort Macon, North Carolina.—*Sentinel.*

The Salisbury *Old North State* of Saturday says: The trial of Moses A. Bencini, indicted for the murder of John Rich, on the 5th of September last, was concluded to-day. After deliberating twenty-four hours the jury to-day returned a verdict of not guilty, the announcement of which was received with demonstrations of applause by a number of persons in the audience.

Released.—Mr. John W. Maultsby and Jordan G. Leggitt, of Fayetteville, charged with being implicated in killing of Archie Bebee, at that place, were released from military custody. They gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 to be forthcoming when called for.

Death of R. C. Pearson, Esq.—We regret to hear of the death of R. C. Pearson, Esq., who died at his residence in Morganton last Sunday night.

We learn that charges have been preferred against Sheriff Ray, of Wake County, of having obstructed Reconstruction in his office as Sheriff, by telling the colored people that they could not vote unless they paid taxes; and that Capt. Snider, Capt. Smith, and Lieut. Aiken have been constituted a Board for the trial, by order of Col. J. Y. Bomford.

Railroad Subscription.—We are pleased to state that at a meeting of the Justices of this county it was unanimously determined to propose to the people of Buncombe county to subscribe $100,000 to the stock of the Western Extension of the N. C. Railroad. We feel confident it will be carried almost unanimously. We shall speak of this next week.—*Ashville News.*

Richmond, Nov. 25.

The United States Court was not opened at all to-day, nor did the Judge assume his seat. Upon the train arriving without Judge Chase, at half-past 7 o'clock, the Marshal adjourned the Court until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Judge Underwood received a telegram from Judge Chase, saying that he would certainly be present here to-morrow morning.

MARRIED:

In Winston, on the 21st inst., by Rev. J. H. White, Mr. James C. Butner to Miss Lydia E. Brady, all of Forsyth.

List of Members Elect to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

Wake County.—B. S. D. Williams, S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, James H. Harris, Republicans.

New Hanover.—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, A. H. Galloway, Republicans.

Craven.—Hon. David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Pierson, Republicans.

Cumberland.—Maj. W. A. Mann, Rev. J. W. Hood, Republicans.

Alamance.—Henry M. Ray, Republican.

Mecklenburg.—Edward Fullings, Silas M. Stillwell, Republicans.

Johnston.—Dr. Jas. M. Hay, Nathan Gulley, Republicans.

Granville.—John W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo, Republicans.

Franklin.—Jas. T. Harris, John H. Williamson, Republicans.

Warren.—John Read, John A. Hyman, Republicans.

Davidson.—Isaac McKinney, Spence Mullican. Republicans.

Burke and Mc. Dowell.—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy, Republicans.

Rutherford and Polk.—Rev. W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes, Republicans.

Lenoir.—Richard W. King, Republican.

Carteret.—Abraham Congleton, Republican.

Jones.—David D. Colgrove, Republican.

Perquimans.—Dr. William Nicholson, Republican.

Pasquotank.—C. C. Pool, Republican.

Wayne.—Maj. H. L. Grant, Jesse Holloway, Republicans.

Barnett.—J. M. Turner, Republican.

Stanly.—L. C. Morton, Republican.

Montgomery.—Dr. Geo. A. Graham, Republican.

Sparrus.—W. T. Blume, Republican.

Forsyth.—E. B. Teague, Republican.

Guilford.—Rev. G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourgee, Republicans.

Chowan.—John R. French, Republican.

Gates.—Timothy H. Lassiter, Republican.

Pitt.—Gen. Byron Laffin, D. J. Rich, Republicans.

Brunswick.—E. Legg, Republican.

Northampton.—Henry T. Grant, Roswell C. Parker, Republicans.

Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans.

Robeson.—O. S. Hays, Joshua L. Nance, Republicans.

Bladen.—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans.

Edgecombe.—Henry A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, Henry C. Cherry, Republicans.

Anson.—Henry E. Chilsten, Geo. Tucker, Republicans.

Beaufort—Samuel Stilley, W. B. Rodman, Republicans.

Orange.—John W. Graham, Dr. Holt, Conservatives.

Person.—Dr. Wm. Merritt, Conservative.

Catawba.—Dr. J. R. Ellis, Conservative.

Rockingham.—Henry Barnes, John H. French, Republicans.

Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell.—J. Q. A. Bryan, Calvin J. Cowles, C. C. Jones, Wesley George, Jerry Smith, Republicans.

Rowan and Davie.—Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Rose, Isaac M. Shaver, Republicans.

Gaston.—M. J. Adjylott, Republican.

Caswell.—Wilson Carey, Republican, Phillip Hodnett, Independent.

Lincoln.—Joseph H. King, Republican.

Halifax.—J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Hays, Henry Eppes, Republicans.

Hertford.—J. B. Hare, Conservative.

Randolph.—R. F. Trodgen, T. L. L. Cox, Republicans.

Columbus.—Linnon, Conservative.

Chatham.—John A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Republicans.

Nash.—Jacob Ing, Republican.

Wilson.—Wiley Daniel, Republican.

Eighty-six Republicans and six Conservatives and one Independent. Of the above delegates eighty-two are white, and eleven colored. Of these, twenty are probably Republican. If this calculation should be correct, the Republicans will have *one hundred* of the one hundred and twenty delegates.—*Standard.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

R. H. Dana, the poet, is eighty years old.

The present population of Rome is 215,572.

Louis Napoleon owns real estate in San Francisco.

There are 10,167 colored persons in Massachusetts.

Kansas is nearly twice as large as New York, containing 78,418 square miles, while the latter State has but 47,000.

The Georgia papers say that cotton is no longer a remunerative crop, and urge the planters of the State to devote at least one-half of their land to wheat.

Trinity church, Brooklyn, is to have the highest spire in the country, 276 feet.

Austria makes 2,500 tons of matches annually for exportation. In this country it is estimated that we use over 300,000,000 daily, or ten to each unit of our population.

It is stated that there are over two thousand base ball clubs in the country.

New Orleans is ten miles long, following the curves of the Mississippi.

There are 2,442 Catholic and 54,000 Protestant churches in the United States.

It is understood that the President will soon order that Gen. Howard and Gen. Gregory, both of the Freedmen's Bureau, be mustered out of the service as Major Generals of volunteers. These are the last two officers of that rank remaining to be mustered out. Gen. Howard will still retain his place in the regular army, but Gen. Gregory, who was a volunteer officer, goes out of the service entirely.

Increase of the Garrison at Washington.—The garrison at Washington has been considerably reinforced within the past week or two, and it now forms a military post of more imposing strength than it ever did before in time of peace. These accessions to the troops of the department do not fail to create a great deal of speculation, being made, too, just on the eve of the meeting of Congress, and at a time when so much is being said about impeachment and suspension of the executive, and presidential *coups d'etat.*

Jefferson Davis in Richmond.

Mr. Davis is already in Richmond, ready to answer to the charges existing against him. The *Dispatch* says:

Mr. Davis left Montreal on Tuesday evening, and came unaccompanied right through to New York. There he took the steamer Albemarle at about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He was accompanied by but one person. Not until he applied at the clerk's office for a state room was it known that the taller and older of the two gentlemen was Jefferson Davis. Being obliged to give his name to the purser, that officer was requested to keep it to himself, and the intelligence did not therefore spread as rapidly as it otherwise would in the city of Gotham.

As the arrival of Mr. Davis was unexpected, only those having business and the usual number of "wharf rats" were present when he came ashore. The purser of the steamer secured a hack; Mr. Davis stepped in, valise and shawl in hand; the cab whisked away, and in a few minutes the ex-president was at Judge Ould's residence on Governor street.

These proceedings were in striking contrast with those of last May, when the distinguished prisoner of state was brought from the wharf to the Spotswood with an escort of dashing cavalry, and followed by a long line of carriages, while the streets were filled with eager and curious spectators. Happily, the contrast was rather pleasant than otherwise.

Dull Times in New York.

There is much complaint in New York of dull times among the merchants. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"Nine out of every ten of them will tell you they are not making money enough to pay clerk hire or store rent, while the tenth will declare that he can only effect sales by submitting to enormous sacrifice. The fact is, buyers and sellers alike seem disposed to hold off for awhile, to see what course Congressional legislation is going to take on the financial question, and also to see what is to come of the impeachment talk. The future is considered uncertain, and until the fog clears up, these complaints of dullness are likely to prevail.

"The wholesale dry goods dealers of Brooklyn have been in consultation upon a proposition to reduce the salaries of their clerks thirty per cent. on and after the first of January, owing to the ruinous decline in goods and consequent heavy losses."

Presidential---Movements of the Democratic Managers.

A Washington correspondent to the Boston *Post* says:

"It is understood among democratic politicians here, that a preliminary caucus will be held in New York, on the 17th of December, for the purpose of considering the the subject of a candidate for the next presidency. Messrs. Seymour of New York, English of Connecticut, Stockton of New Jersey, Woodard of Penusylvania, Swann of Maryland, Pendleton of Ohio, Vorhees of Indiana, Marshall of Illinois, and Blair of Missouri, are expected to be present."

Dispatches to yesterday's evening papers from Washington, say:

"For several days there has been a constant arrival of leading democrats from all sections of the country. Yesterday, by previous understanding, they all quietly met in secret caucus in a room at one of the principal hotels, and in a session of several hours' duration discussed with much ardor the *pro* and *con* of the most available man for the democracy, as a candidate for the next president. The most radical democrats pressed the names of Seymour of New York, and Pendleton of Ohio, maintaining that a better fight could be made by the masses of the people on account of their financial views than with any other. But the majority present thought it better to sacrifice this scheme, if more power could be obtained in another candidate, and hence urged the necessity of nominating a military man. The names of Gen. Sherman and Grant were discussed with great avidity, but on behalf of the former, it was stated that the Republicans could control him, and that Grant having been sounded, expressed a determination not to accept the nomination of the democratic party under any conditions whatever. After a full and free discussion, during which much harmony prevailed, Gen. Steedman was selected as the choice of those present, and John Q. Adams of Massachusetts was selected as the proper person for vice president.

A Point of the President's Message.—It is understood that the President will devote a considerable portion of his message to the question of finance and the collection of the revenue. He has in his possession evidence to show that upwards of one hundred millions of revenue from whisky alone have been lost to the government during the last year by the inefficiency and corruption of officials in the collection of the revenue, and a very large amount has been lost on tobacco from the same cause. It is the determination of the President to correct these abuses, and prevent these frauds, and to do so, the present system of collection will have to be changed, as will, also, many of the officers charged with this duty.—*Wash. Cor. of N. Y. Herald.*

The Pardon of Prominent Rebels.—There is a very general disposition in Congress to relieve all the Confederates who cordially assist in the reconstruction of the South. Such men as ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia; ex-Senator A. G. Brown, and Judge Alcorn, of Mississippi; General Barringer, of North Carolina, and Generals Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson, and Barksdale will probably be among the list. Mr. Stevens openly expressed the hope that all may be restored to citizenship who help in the good work.—*Wash. Chron.*

The Postmaster General's report for the present fiscal year will show an increase of $1,000,000 over the receipts of last year. The expenses of carrying the mails in the South has, however, been so great that there is a slight deficiency in the total financial exhibit.

Impeachment.—It seems to be understood that the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, has prepared his report against impeachment. His ground will be that not enough has been found to convict the President of such a crime as is contemplated in the Constitution. The report of Hon. Thomas Williams, a member of the Committee, in favor of impeachment, is said to contain nineteen counts, powerfully presented. The other two Republican members who favor impeachment, Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, have written separate reports. The division among the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee leads to the belief that very little time will be given to the discussion of a measure which it is now evident cannot be carried.—*Phila. Press.*

Speech from Gen. Sherman.—At the annual meeting in St. Louis of the Army of Tennessee, held a few days since, the regular annual address was delivered by General Sherman, who alluded in a rather philosophical view to the causes of the war, attributing it mainly to the acts of extreme men North and South, but looked hopefully to the future, and urged every man to do his duty as his judgment prompted. He scouted the idea of another attempt to destroy the nation; and if such an effort should be made, the next northern invasion of the South would not merely devastate it, but fructify and regenerate it. There were no direct political allusions made, but he took a calm and conservative view of the present and future condition of the country.

For Liberia.—The colonization ship "Golconda" is expected to sail from Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst.. with some 300 of the better class of freedmen, for Liberia; making a total of over 1,200 emigrants taken to Liberia during the last three months by the American Colonization Society.

Civilian Employees.—General Grant has issued regulations in which the employment of civilians in any branch of the service as clerks, mechanics, laborers, guards or for any purpose for which soldiers could be detailed without manifest injury to the service, is strictly prohibited, except in cases where civilian clerks are allowed by heads of bureaus to chiefs of the staff department.

Gen. Sherman has issued a military order announcing that peace has been made with the Kiowa, Camanche, Apache, Cheyenne, and Arrapahoe Indians. The General says that hostilities heretofore existing on the part of the United States troops will cease; that by treaty the right is guaranteed to the Indians to hunt game in unsettled limits of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to sell at public auction, on 9th of December, at Washington, all the interest which the Government has in the Dismal Swamp Canal. The Government holds 800 shares of the stock; the other 1,200 are owned by private parties, who will probably bid in the Government shares.

The United States Senate.—The term of twenty-one United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March, 1869, of whom 14 are Republicans and 7 Democrats; but it is scarcely possible for the democrats to break the two-thirds' power of the republicans in that body during the existence of the 41st Congress. They have, however, gained one in Ohio and another in California, but have lost one in Tennessee, Gov. Brownlow having been elected over Mr. Patterson. The Ohio and California Senators have not yet been chosen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 19.

The alleged nomination of Gen. Steedman and others by meetings of democrats sojourning here, in connection with the Presidency and Vice-Presidency turns out to be merely imaginary. There are, probably, less than a dozen prominent democratic politicians in the city, all told, and it does not appear that they have held any meetings or private caucuses, nor have they been together, even by accident, in greater numbers than two or three at a time. So far as can be learned definitely, not one of those now here favors the nomination of Gen. Steedman.

Thad Stevens rode to the Capitol in a carriage, and was carried into the building where he remained about an hour, and then returned to his house.

From Washington.—Washington, Nov. 15.—It is confidentially stated that the committee on the Kentucky elections will report unfavorably against all the representatives except Knott. This will leave Kentucky with but two representatives, Knott and Adams. The latter was admitted at the last session of Congress on the presentation of his credentials.

The entire number of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the Treasury Department and the various bureaus thereof, in Washington, is 2,541.

The Western Pork Trade.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Wednesday says:

At Louisville packers are buying freely and have their agents out through Kentucky and Indiana securing hogs. At St. Louis all the hogs offered are taken, but the quality is light. At Chicago the receipts have been the largest ever known, and the demand has been active at $5 75 to $6 50, but the hogs are very light, few of them fit to make mess pork. At that point some think that the packing will run up to a high figure, but we are informed that the prevailing belief is that the season will be short and brisk. The rates at St. Louis are about the same as those current at Chicago, and the average of the hogs about the same, but at this place and Louisville the price is 50 cents higher, gross, because the hogs are so much better.

The cotton crop in Southern Illinois this year is reported excellent.

[From the Detroit Post, Nov. 7.]

A Maniac on Board a Railway Train--A Thrilling Scene.

A gentleman who arrived from Chicago on Tuesday morning, gives the following particulars in relation to an affair, which transpired on the train, and if the circumstances are as stated, they are sad indeed.

A middle aged man came into the sleeping car just after leaving Chicago on Monday night and ordered a berth, and it was observed by his fellow-travelers that he seemed in great mental agitation, and would often press his hands to his temples and at the same time muttering to himself unintelligible words. After entering the berth he commenced groaning, and was then asked the cause of his trouble, when he stated that he was the captain of a boat which had laid up for the winter at Milwaukie, where he had been paid his wages amounting to $2,000, but had been enticed into a gambling saloon, and there fallen a victim to two sharpers, who introduced that novel game known as "three card monte," and left him penniless. From a friend he borrowed money enough to bear his expenses to Buffalo, where he has a wife and three children, whose subsistence during the coming winter was to have been the money he had lost. He repeatedly exclaimed, "Oh! my poor family, what will become of them this winter? They will starve; they will starve!" He then laid down and nothing more was heard of him for some time, when the conductor of the car was alarmed at hearing the crash of glass, and rushing to the berth of the unfortunate man, found that he had smashed the window and was endeavoring to get through. He was pulled in again, when it was found he was a raving maniac, and it became necessary to bind him. His ravings are described as fearful, and, upon reaching Jackson, it was found necessary to remove him from the train, and he was delivered to the authorities for safe keeping.

Horrible Barbarities by an African King.

The latest news from Abyssinia developes King Theodore in still more bloodthirsty aspect. He had made an expedition to the small Island of Metrata, in the Lake Tana, and put every inhabitant to death by fire; then he made a trip to Ifag, a flourishing town in Foggars, seized fifteen hundred peasants, placed them in five large houses, and burned them alive. It is said there is now not a single man, woman or child alive between Debia Tabor and Emfras, on the borders of Dembea. In the camp his Majesty has been pursuing the same game. Having heard that two thousand of his troops wished to desert, he had them surrounded by the others and their throats cut like cattle; the mothers, wives, children and nearest relatives of the men being pistoled by the soldiery. Two hundred and ninety-five chiefs of districts have had their hands and feet cut off and been left to starve.

The Chasepot rifle shows itself capable of doing terrible work in war. In the battle of Monte Rotondo, Garibaldi's friends declare that he had but 4,000 troops under him, while it appears that 600 of that number were killed and as many more wounded. The prisoners being added, his whole force may be said to have been wiped out. But that 1,200 men out of 4,000 should have been hit with bullets in battle, is a circumstance in war deserving special remark. More than a quarter of the whole! The needle gun may as well look after its laurels. Prussia cannot afford to be too confident while this terrible small arm of the French is in the field.

The Railroad to the Pacific.

The progress of the work in building the Union Pacific Railroad is wonderful. For a distance of five hundred and five miles west of Omaha, the iron track is laid down, and the road is within twelve miles of Cheyenne, at the base of the Rocky Mountains. When it is recollected that as late as March, 1866, there were only forty miles of this road laid down west of Omaha, the speed with which it has been finished will attract attention, it being, on the average, something less than a mile a day. From Omaha to San Francisco is eighteen hundred and thirty miles, so that one-third of the distance is already overcome by this road alone, while the Central Pacific which is coming from California to meet it, has more than one hundred miles built, and has got well across the Sierra Nevado. The Pacific Railroad Company may not be able to proceed with as much rapidity hereafter as it has been able to make available up to this time. It now enters upon the Rocky Mountain region, and the work will be more difficult. Nevertheless the energy shown in other portions of the work has been so great there is every prospect that the task will be executed with as much as formidable natural obstacles which are to be overcome will allow.

Internal Revenue Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

When a conveyance of realty is made upon actual valuable consideration, which is manifestly inadequate, the deed should be stamped according to the amount of valuable consideration, and a succession tax, unless the successor be the wife of the predecessor, should be assessed upon the value of the land conveyed, less such consideration.

Where there is no stamp upon a promissory note until it is issued, a stamp is to be cancelled when it is attached or used; and, although a stamp may be affixed when a note is signed, it cannot be said to be used until the note is issued.

A check, draft, or order, for the payment of a sum of money drawn otherwise than at sight, or on demand, is liable to stamp tax at the rate of 5c. for each $100, or fractional part thereof.

A receipt for a bank check is a receipt for money within the terms of the internal revenue act, and if for a sum exceeding $20 requires a 2c. stamp, and it is not relieved by the stamp upon the check.

The total circulation of newspapers throughout the world is estimated at 2,000,000 daily.

Confiscation.

Our Southern Confiscationists have received a terrible back-set in the recent declarations of Sentor Wade, of Ohio. Mr. Wade is known to be one of the most radical men in Congress, and on account of this fact, together with his character for resolution, courage and straight-forward honesty of purpose, he was made President of the Senate, in view of then probable impeachment of Mr. Johnson, which event would make Mr. Wade President of the United States. He is a man of great popularity and influence in the Republican party, and is full of life and vigor. His words, therefore, are important. He says:

"Mr. Wade characterized Thad. Steven's pending Confiscation bill as d—d foolery. The time for confiscation bills, he said, was during the war, when they could be of use in preventing men from going into the Rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now was sheer folly and nonsense. *If the negroes of the South wanted land, let them work for it.*"

It may be hoped that this declaration of Mr. Wade will be brought to the attention of every colored man in the South. It will convince them of the folly of expecting to obtain farms by the confiscation of their old masters' estates; and they will then be able to appreciate the value of the pledges made to them by demagogues in order to obtain their votes. By the way they will learn that such demagogues are as much their enemies as those who openly proclaim their hostility.—*Raleigh Register.*

In a report which has been prepared by a collector of one of the largest revenue districts in the country, and which will be presented to President Johnson in a few days, it is asserted that the loss to the government from the non-collection of the tax for the last twelve months on the article of whisky alone has been upward of $100,000,000, while the loss on tobacco is set down at $25,000,000. The losses are, it is alleged in the report, to be attributed to corruption and mismanagement on the part of the collectors. The document referred to suggests an entire remodeling of the system, and a general dismissal of the present incumbents, to insure a full collection of the taxes and an effectual suppression of fraud.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—A movement is on foot to obtain a repeal of the law of Congress, prohibiting appointments to the Supreme Court of the United States until the number of Judges shall have been reduced to six, for the purpose of securing the vacancy, created by the death of Judge Wayne, to Judge Erskine, the present United States District Judge of the District of the State of Georgia.

Although Judge Erskine is a Republican, the President is said to favor the scheme, and his appointment would be acceptable to the people of Georgia, of all shades of political opinions.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Riots of the most serious kind are now an everyday occurrence in England. With Fenianism, trades unionism, pauperism and famine prices for all kinds of provisions, there is a prospect of an abundance of trouble for the coming winter.

We learn, with great sorrow, of the calamity by which Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator in Congress from Maryland, has almost entirely lost his sight. No public man, who has ever reached Mr. Johnson's age, has enjoyed more of the confidence and respedt of his political opponents.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

GIVING ADVICE.—The New York *Tribune* cautions the Virginia Convention against *ultraism*, and advises the radicals to let universal suffrage and *universal amnesty* go together. It bids the leaders remember that "the power of a disfranchised minority is greater, by reason of the power of the principle of justice which is crucified and persecuted in them, than if they were enfranchised.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 29, 1867.

Bacon, 18 cts. cash, 20 cents trade, scarce.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 80 by the bale of fifty bunches; $2 00 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 12 @ 15 cents.
CORN, old, 90 cts. cash @ $1 00 trade.—New Corn 75.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts.
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 12½ per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9½ by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 cents per bushel.
Powder, 20 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 20; clarif'd 18½ cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $4 00 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

NEW STOCK.

WE would invite the public to call and examine our new stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

☞ *We have the largest lot of BASKETS ever brought to this market.*

☞ *Our stock of cheap Toy Books is worth examining.*

☞ *One thousand pieces of cheap WALL PAPER of various patterns.*

☞ *We have the largest stock of PAPER, of nearly all qualities, to which we would invite special attention.*

☞ *Also a large lot of SCHOOL, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, PHYSICIANS' list, &c.*

Nov. 28, 1867. L. V. BLUM.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SOAP GREASE.

I wish to buy 3000 lbs. of damaged lard or bacon, tallow and cracklings, for making soap, for which a fair price will be paid.
Nov. 29, 15–1mo. H. W. FRIES.

HEGE BROS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

—o—

We have now in Store a good stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which is larger and more complete than heretofore, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, IRON AND STEEL, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

LARGE ROPES FOR MILLS, as well as small YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS, GLASS, YARNS and SHEETINGS.

Dried Fruit, Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Furs and Country Produce generally taken in exchange for Goods.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers, for the liberal trade given us and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Salem and Bethania, N. C.
HEGE BROS.
Nov. 15, 1867. 13–1 month, pd.

BLUM'S ALMANAC FOR 1868,

Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War,
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8..tf

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

NOTICE.

On Monday the 2nd of December next, at at BRIETZ'S HOTEL, in Salem, I will sell for cash, one lot of SHOES and some HATS, seized as property confiscated for violation of Revenue Laws.

JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.
Nov. 15, 1867.

FISK'S PATENT
Metallic Burial Cases.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases for sale at the following prices, to wit:

For an adult person, - $100
Smaller sizes in proportion.

G. H. RENIGAR.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867. 8-3m.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

—o—

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE--STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

HO! YES!

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, COMES THE FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

J. L. FULKERSON.

Just purchased in New York and Philadelphia

Since the Decline in Prices

A handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Selected by himself with great care, and with a view to suit all classes.

If you want to supply yourselves with cheap and good material for the winter, by all means call at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

Where you will be waited on as cleverly as at any other place, and where Goods can be sold cheaper than any where else.

Be sure to call and we will show you our

FRESH ARRIVALS.

You shall see what nice Calicoes we have
You will be pleased with our Delaines.
Our Opera Flannels and Cloakings; our Shawls and Nubias,
our Balmorals, Ladies' Vests, Muslins,
Drills, Ticks,
&c. &c.,
Are all calculated to attract.

You will look at our Photograph Albums—you'll buy some of these, because they are so pretty and socheap; and our

DRESS GOODS

Will charm the money out of your purses; you will go home highly gratified, and we shall be very happy to have profited by your visit.

Without enumerating items more particularly, we would only add that in the departments of

Hardware, Groceries, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Will be found sufficient variety.

Hats for Men and Boys, and Shoes for all.

In short, we expect to furnish everything that is usually called for in this market

The undersigned, having undertaken to conduct the business for Mr. Fulkerson, respectfully solicit the continued patronage of his friends and acquaintances; and by close attention to customers, and by selling goods at short profits, hope to receive still more encouragement from the public.

We would in particular ask our friends in the country to remember that at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store

they may be sure to find something pretty and good and cheap; and that there they can trade off their Eggs and Butter, their Corn, and Rye, and Oats, and Wheat, and Fruit, and Feathers, and whatever else they may have to dispose of.

Be timely wise and give us a call.

J. A. LINEBACK,
J. T. LINEBACK.
Nov. 8, 1867.

ALL READY FOR THE FALL TRADE AT THE MAMMOTH STORE!

Tremendous Stock of NEW GOODS that have to be sold at "Short Profits."

My extensive Salesroom is again filled with a **NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF**

Fall and Winter Goods

of all Grades and Descriptions.

I cannot begin to enumerate all the kinds of goods, or the extent of the stock. I am trying to have everything in my house that may be called for, so that when your neighbor asks you where you can find an article, you can answer,

"GO TO VOGLER'S LARGE STORE AND YOU WILL FIND IT."

And I shall trade in all and every kind of barter, so that if any one asks where to go with their produce to obtain the best price, the answer will also be

"GO TO VOGLER'S STORE!
HE ALWAYS PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE."

All persons are invited to call, and no matter how small a purchase they may want to make, we will show them every attention, for we are *"after the Pennies as well as the Dollars."*

The Place for Country Merchants.

Having since opening my large House sold a good deal at wholesale, I have now prepared myself to sell to Country Merchants. *Buying largely I buy cheap*, and *shipping produce largely*, I can offer them goods at fair prices, and pay them liberal prices for their barter. A number of merchants deal thus with me, and find it mutually agreeable and profitable.

I have on hand a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Prints,	Shawls,
Alpachas,	Flannels,
Blankets,	Jeans,
Domestics,	De Laines,
Cloths & Cassimeres,	Merinos,
Balmoral Skirts,	Kerseys, &c.

A good assortment of Hats, from the cheapest Boys' and Mens' Wool Hats to the finest Fur. A large lot of Boots and Shoes, by the single pair, dozen or case.

Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Oils, Nails, Salt, &c., &c.

Cotton Yarns and Sheeting by the bale at Factory prices.

A Fine Lot of STOVES.

If you want a first rate COOK STOVE, and at a low price, look at mine; also an assortment of Nine Plate Stoves at reduced prices.

A variety of Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Power, Wheat Threshing and Cleaning Machines, &c. No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Soluble Pacific Guano, Baugh's Raw-bone Phosphate, &c. Best Anchor Bolting Cloths of all numbers for Millers. Fresh Clover and other Seeds, &c., &c.

I expect to deal largely in heavy produce, such as

IRON, SALT, MOLASSES, YARNS, SHEETING, &c.

BARTER.

I will be in the market and pay the highest prices for all kinds of FUR-RABBIT, OPOSSUM, RACCOON MINK, CAT, FOX, and OTTER SKINS.

DRIED FRUIT.

I have more orders for Dried Fruit of all kinds than I can fill, and consequently I will pay the very highest price for all kinds of fruit—Cash or Trade. If you have any to sell, be sure you don't dispose of them before trying me.

Every Variety of GRAIN, and BACON BUTTER, FLAXSEED. FLOUR, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, LUMBER, EGGS, &c., &c.

☞ Country Merchants needing Goods, can buy at advantageous prices, save a lot of travelling expenses, and pay produce at fair exchange.

☞ There's a great rush of folks to the MAMMOTH STORE, but there's room for more. Goods are selling fast, but plenty more on hand, and constantly arriving.

Very thankful for the unprecedented trade given me thus far, I ask a continuance of liberal patronage, promising to do well for my customers, and do all I can for the advancement and welfare of our section of country.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
Oct. 26th, 1867.

NEW GOODS!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INFORMATION

ORDERS promptly attended to and GOODS selected with especial care.	OUR TERMS are strictly CASH OR BARTER

AN ENTIRELY NEW

Well Selected and Magnificent

STOCK OF GOODS

At F. Fries' Old & Well-known Stand.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

CROCKERYWARE,

Leather, Iron, Salt,

STOVES, &c.

ALSO

FRIES'

Celebrated Woolen Goods and Yarns,

AND AGENTS

For sale of Cedar Falls Sheeting.

Beg leave to inform the public that they have just opened a large and attractive Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Bought exclusively for Cash by one of the oldest and best merchants in North Carolina. We expect to sell these Goods at as low figures as any other Mercantile Establishment can afford similar wares to their customers; in fact, we do not intend to b eundersold; and as all our Goods have been purchased entirely for CASH, and will hereafter be purchased in the same way, we think we can offer greater bargains to our customers than other merchants who buy the whole or even a part of their Stock on credit.

Having selected honest, attentive and polite Clerks, we hope to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to call upon us. Although engaged in a new business, yet both of us are well known to the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, and we flatter ourselves that our dealings with the public heretofore, entitle us to its confidence, and we shall endeavor by strict attention to business, fair and liberal dealing to merit a continuance of that confidence, and to win that encouragement and good will which has been so cheerfully extended us in other pursuits.

☞ *Give us a Call before purchasing elsewhere.*

OUR ONLY TERMS ARE

CASH OR BARTER.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES.
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem N. C., Oct. 25th, 1867.

P. S.—We have a convenient Wagon Yard attached to our Store, for the accommodation of our customers, where Horses and Vehicles can be left in perfect safety. P. & Co.

☞ "Competition is the life of trade," therefore encourage the New Store. ☜

WANTED—Beeswax, Feathers, Flaxseed, Dried Fruits, &c., &c. Bacon, Flour, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ROBERT L. COLTRAIN, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —ss.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 12th day of November, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Robert L. Coltrain, of Greensboro, in the county of Guilford, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE,

U. S. Marshal for said District.

P. F. Duffy, *Deputy U. S. Marshal as Messenger.*

Nov. 22, 1867. 14-2

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States For the Cape Fear District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of A. W. COOPER and T. D. COOPER, Bankrupts.

Cape Fear District of North Carolina —*ss.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District of No. Carolina, against the estate of A. W. Cooper and T. D. Cooper, of Clemmonsville, in the county of Davidson, in said District, who have been adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court House, in the town of Winston, in the county of Forsyth and District aforesaid, before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,

U. S. Marshal for said District,

P. F. Duffy, *Deputy U. S. Marshal as Messenger.*

Nov 22, 1867. 14-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ZACHARIAH C. LINEBERRY, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina—ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Pamlico District of North Carolina against the estate of Zachariah C. Lineberry, of Union, in the County of Randolph, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts or the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, or the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,

U. S. Marshal for said District.

P. F. Duffy, Deputy as Messenger.

Nov. 22, 14-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina, } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of RUFUS J. FRENCH, Bankrupt,

Pamlico District of North Carolina—ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Rufus J. French, of Ruffin Station, in the County of Rockingham, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M,

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,

U. S. Marshal for said District.

P. F. Duffy, Deputy as Messenger.

Nov. 22, 14-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY,

District Court of the United States. Pamlico Distrtct of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID M. OSBORNE and HUGH L. GUERRANT, Bankrupts.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —*ss.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 29th day of October, 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estates of David M. Osborne and Hugh L. Guerrant, of Ruffin Depot, in the County of Rockingham, in said District, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; and that meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE,

U. S. Marshal for said District.

P, F. Duffy, *Deputy, as Messenger.*

Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

WANTED

TWO barter for a lot of good Pine Shingles,

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1867. 11-tf.

"Unquestionably the best sustained Work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of enlogy to the high tone and varied excellence of *Harper's Monthly*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—Trubner's *Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing, by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly*, and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

Harper's Magazine, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-five Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York,

Nov, 8. 1867.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions.

The New York Times has recently been enlarged to the size of the London *Times*, and is now one of the largest and cheapest newspapers in the world. Each number contains eight pages of seven long columns each, making *fifty six* columns in all. It is always printed on good paper and in clear type—making it the handsomest and most legible Newspaper in the United States.

The Times aims, first of all, to give the earliest and most reliable NEWS from all sections of the United States and from all parts of the world. Its Correspondence, Foreign and Domestic, in variety, fullness and literary interest and ability, is not surpassed by that of any other journal. In the Southern States especially, from which it has been so difficult to obtain reliable information, the Times has a large number of able, intelligent and candid correspondents whose reports or incidents, and opinions are of great interest and value; and from every Capital in Europe it receives early and reliable intelligence.

In its Editorial Department the Times seeks to criticize passing events of every kind with candor, intelligence and a paramount regard for the best interests of the community. It avoids always appeals to mere passion, and aims to direct and convince the judgment rather than appeal to mere prejudice. In politics it maintains the fundamental principles of the Union Party—seeking the Restoration of Peace and Union upon the basis of Equal Rights and universal justice, and urging always and everywhere the elevation and improvement of all classes of the community, In dealing with the South it will insist upon a just and considerate policy—demanding full and steady obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Union, ample protection for the enfranchised slaves in all their rights of life, liberty and property—the development of the material resources of the Country, and the general advancement of the people in education, morality and religion. All topics, in all departments, foreign and domestic, will receive in the Times full and careful discussion.

In Literary criticism and intelligence, the Times will be especially full and complete. Elaborate and extended Reviews will be made of new works that may deserve them, and no pains will be spared to make this department more than ever satisfactory.

The Agricultural, Commercial and Financial Reports of the Times will be prepared with quite as much care, and will be in every respect at least as full and satisfactory as those of any other paper.

Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, of Public Documents of value of all Kinds, of Proceedings in Courts, of public meetings, &c., &c., will be full and reliable.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Times the most valuable, interesting and reliable newspaper in the United States. It has a very large corps of able and experienced writers in every department, and will add to their number both at home and abroad, as circumstances may require.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The Daily Times, per annum.....$10
The Daily Times, (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year.....$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies one year.....$5
The Weekly Times, one year.....$2
The Weekly Times, five copies one year.$8
The Weekly Times, ten copies one year.$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in check or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.
Times Office, New York.

Oct. 25, 1867 16–3t

THE MORNING STAR.

Published Daily, except Sunday.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BY WM. H. BERNARD.
No. 3 South Water St.

The Cheapest Daily Newspaper in North or South Carolina.

The Star contains the Latest Telegraphic Dispatches, Local News, Reports of Markets, and general intelligence.

Terms of Subscription:

Mailed to subscribers at $2 50 for Six Months
1 25 for Three Months.

Advertising rates lower than those of any Daily Newspaper in either of the Carolinas!

WM. H. BERNARD, Propritor,
Nov. 8, 1867. Wilmington, N. C.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a Journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust,—*New York Evangelist,*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expressions of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up clubs will be supplied with a show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms:

Harper's Weekly, one year - - - $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising ten volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XI ready, January 1st, 1868.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

THE Publisher will commence, on November 1st, the issue of Harper's Bazar, a Weekly Illustrated Family Journal, devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first-class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have been made at an immense cost, with the most celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous *Bazar* of Berlin, which supplies the fashions to the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions will appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of Harper's Bazar will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's bonnets, cloaks, dresses, under-clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the necessary descriptions and directions, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate of the size of Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Bazar will contain 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly*, and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getttng up Clubs will be supplied with a show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year - - - $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

Nov. 8, 1867.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER

Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Family and Political Newspaper.

IN politics the Register is a firm, manly, reliable and consistent Union Republican Newspaper.

It contains the Latest News, Latest Market Reports, Political Intelligence, Domestic Receipts, Hints on Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Internal Revenue Decisions, General Orders, and a large amount of useful and miscellaneous reading.

Call at our office whilst in Raleigh, at the Register building, opposite the Yarborough House.

Terms:

Daily, Single copy per annum	$8 00
Semi-weekly, Single copy per annum	4 00
Weekly, " "	3 00
" to clubs of five at the rate of	2 50
" ten or more, rate of	2 00

☞ Send for specimen copies.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Editor,
HELPER & CHAPIN, Proprietors,
Nov. 8, 1867.

J. G. VEACH'S MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE—Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH,
July 25th, 1867. 25–3m

NEW LOT OF BOOKS, PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetic, and Keys.
Mitchell's Old and New School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Primary and Intermediate.
History of the United States, Davenport's and Quackenbos'; Robbins' Outlines.
Readers:—North Carolina and McGuffey's.
Bullion's English Grammar,
Dictionaries:—Webster's School, Counting House and Unabridged, Worcesters' School.
Comstock's Philosophy,
Botany, Geology, and Chemistry.
Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist and Moravian HYMN BOOKS,
BIBLES AND TESTAMEMTS,
Speakers, Book of Dialogues, Song Books, Toy Books, &c., &c.
Ten Cent Novels, a large and varied lot.

BLANK BOOKS,

Copy Books, Exercise Books, Comp. Books, &c,
Memorandum and Pass Books,

—ALSO—

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c,

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Sept. 20, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace,
Thompson's Seasons, Davenport's U. S. Hist.
A large lot of Superior **Lead Pencils**, and Superfine PASTELL COLORS, (*Red and Blue.*)
Drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, Blot. Pads,

L. V. BLUM.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize,

1–1y.

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, AND Dried Fruit Generally.

I want to purchase **500 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well dried Blackberries at 6 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.

Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, Plums, Pears, Whortleberries, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867. 1–tf

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1867.

—:o:—

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

—:o:—

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,

STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

3–2m.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1867.

Elizabeth Luper vs Martha Doss, et.al., heirs at law of James Luper, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Martha Doss, Mary Hauser, Franklin Engle and wife Martha, and James Luper, defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the petition in this case, and commanding them to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and the case set for hearing, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, 1867. N. S. COCK, *C. C. C.*

Oct. 25. 1867. 9–6w.(pr.fee $8)

THE PSALMIST,

A POCKET EDITION,

AT BLUMS.

TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING—LOOK AT THIS OFFER.—We have received the *American Agriculturist* for October We wish that all our friends could see this paper. We know of no way in which so large an amount of truly valuable, interesting and instructive reading matter could be given to a family at so small a price as the subscription to the *Agriculturist*. Each number contains 32 o 40 large quarto pages, and 30 to 50 fine engravings, many of them very costly and beautiful. Here, in this October number, we find in addition to the great amount of valuable information, hints, suggestions, etc., more than 30 engravings, several of which are among the most expensive ever found in an illustrated Journal. This number is of itself really worth a year's subscription. The cost of the *American Agriculturist* is only $1,50 for a year in advance, or four copies for $5. The publishers offer that valuable journal *free* for the remaing two months of this year to all *new* subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27.) who send in their subscription *during this month of October*. We advise all our readers to secure it on these terms. It will be sure to benefit all fathers and mothers, and interest and instruct the children. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

Subscriptions received at the Post Office.—$1 50 per annum, free of postage.

N. F. BURNHAM'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

THIS WHEEL, THE GREATEST INvention of the age, surpasses all other wheels in power, economy of water, and steadiness of run, simple in construction and a masterpiece of workmanship. It is not liable to get out order, and from its position in the flume is accessible at all times.

It is cheaper than any other Wheel (of same weight and finish) in market,

☞ Send for circular,

☞ Persons ordering those WHEELS can have them put up by most competent workmen at a small cost.

Address all orders to

E. H. CHESTERMAN,
Millwright and Engineer,
Richmond Va.,
Sole agent for Va. and N. C.

Aug. 30, 1867, 2–3m.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ **FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,**

Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

September, 13, 1867. 4..tf

SPEAR'S PATENT

FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,

FOR the preservation of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c., &c., without sugar and without expensive sealing or air-tight jars.

One Bottle will preserve 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider.

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

☞ For sale by A. T. ZEVELY ☜

at the Drug Store, P. O. Building,

Salem, N. C., 1867. 4..tf.

D. H. STARBUCK, Salem, N. C. T. J. WILSON, Winston, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

16–6m

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va

L. Berkley. W. M. Millar. J. W. Grandy

1–1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

FOR SALE.

A FINE DEVON BULL, TW years and four months old.

Applyt o

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, Oct. 9, 1867. 8..3t

Good Clover Seed

FOR SALE BY E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

TOY BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the most popular Toy Books, plain and colored,

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM,

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL, MORAL, SCIENTIFIC,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL, DOMESTIC, AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, BUSINESS CARDS, COTTON LABELS, TOBACCO LABELS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing.

Terms—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C.

Society for Protection of Property.

Owing to recent heavy expenses, a tax of fifty cents on each member has been assessed. All those who have not yet paid the same, are hereby earnestly requested to pay to the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Sides, on or before the next regular meeting, which will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in Salem, on Saturday before December Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted, having reference to a change in the Constitution, relative to the time and place of future meetings of the Society.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk.*

Salem, August, 31st, 1867, 3m.